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(54) **Device for cleaning clothing**

(57) A device for cleaning clothing e.g. a jacket or collar comprises a base sheet 1 of paper or cardboard coated with discrete dots 2 of adhesive material and discrete globules 3 of perfumed material e.g. encapsulated globules thereof. The coating is protected by a release paper 4 which is peeled off prior to use. The ends of the sheet of paper may be shaped to form interlocking elements so that the sheet may be converted into a tube into which a hand may be inserted in use. The adhesive material and perfumed material may be arranged in strips, instead of dots and globules, evenly along the base sheet. In use, when the device is rubbed on clothing, the adhesive material removes hair and the like therefrom whilst perfume is released.

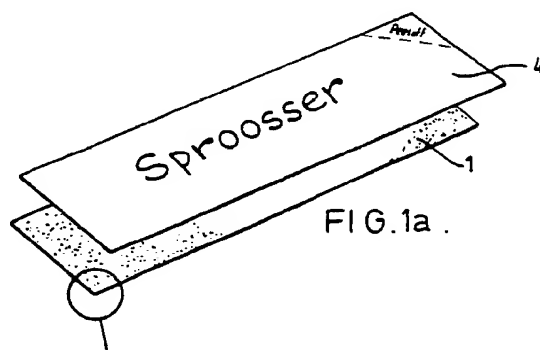


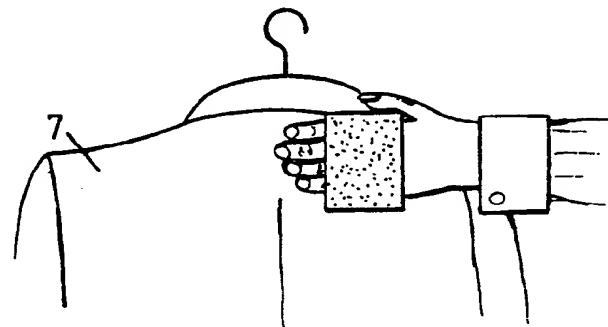
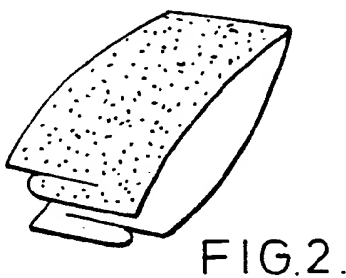
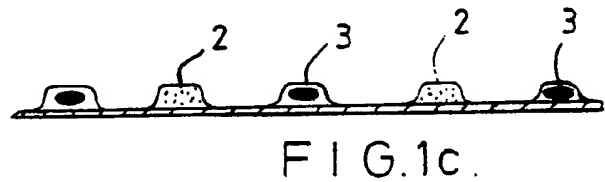
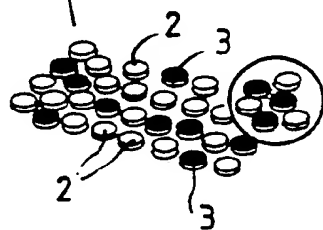
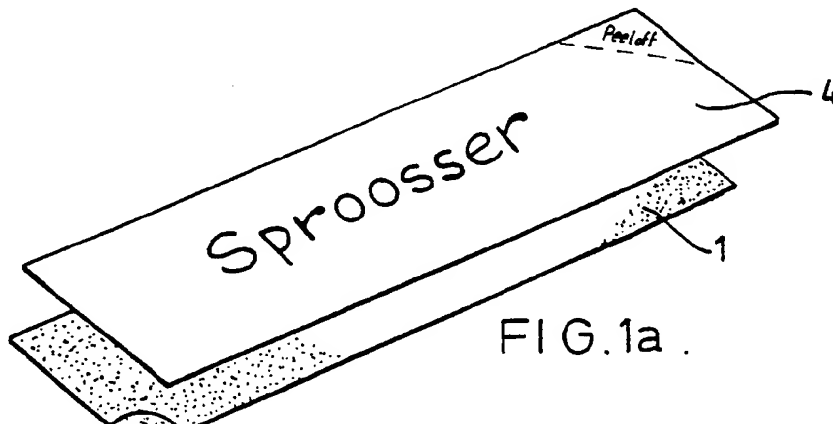
FIG. 1a.



FIG. 1c.

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The drawing(s) originally filed was (were) informal and the print here reproduced is taken from a later filed formal copy.



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CLEANING DEVICE

This invention relates to a cleaning device for the removal of foreign matter from the surface of clothing or cloth.

It is an object of this invention to provide a cleaning
5 device particularly suitable for removing detritus deposited by the body on clothing. It is inevitable in the physiology of human beings that every person sheds skin and hair, and it is an object of this invention to provide a cleaning device suitable for removing skin and hair from clothing worn by human beings.

10 According to this invention there is provided a cleaning device comprising a paper or cardboard base, a layer formed on the base and made up of a plurality of first cells and a plurality of second cells, said first cells being of adhesive material, said second cells being of perfumed material, and a release paper which
15 covers the layer.

In use, the release paper is peeled off revealing the layer of first and second cells on the base and in doing so the cells of perfumed material may be ruptured. The base with its layer is then stroked over clothing, for example, a collar or cloth surface, and
20 the adhesive material gathers up any human detritus

or dust; the human detritus can be expected to be hairs, dead skin or the like. This action ruptures any unruptured cells. The ruptured cells deposit the perfumed material (which may include deodorant), on the clothing or cloth. The perfumed
5 material can be arranged to be similar to an aftershave and could counteract the effect of tobacco, for example.

An embodiment of this invention will now be described by way of example only:

Figure 1a is an exploded view of a cleaning device in
10 accordance with this invention;

Figure 1b is a magnified view of the encircled portion of Fig.1a;

Figure 1c is a magnified view of the encircled portion of Fig.1b;

15 Figure 2 is a view showing how when the release paper is removed, the cleaning device may be bent round to form a "tube";

Figure 3 is a view illustrating how a person utilises the cleaning device to clean his jacket;

Figure 4 is a view similar Fig. 1a showing how the cleaning
20 device may be utilised to carry advertising material.

As shown in Figures 1a, 1b, and 1c the cleaning device comprises a paper or cardboard base carrying a layer consisting of circular dots 2 of adhesive material and encapsulated circular globules 3 of perfume generally evenly distributed throughout the layer.

The layer of dots 2 of adhesive material and globules 3 of perfume, are covered by a sheet 4 of release paper carrying on its outer surface a Trade Mark which in this case is "SPROOSSER".

Fig. 1c shows the encapsulated globules 3 in enlarged form, and these may include not only perfume or scent but also a deodorant. Instead of circular dots 2 of adhesive and circular globules 3 of perfume, they could be replaced by elongated strips evenly distributed along the base sheet 1.

At its ends the sheet base 1 has interlocking devices 5 and 6 (Fig. 2) so that the sheet 4 of release paper may be peeled off the layer on the base 1 to reveal the dots 2 and the globules 3, the base 1 may be bent with the layer externally and, by utilisation of the interlocking devices 5 and 6, the base 1 may be locked in that position so as to produce a tube which may surround the fingers as shown in Fig. 3. Removal of the sheet 4 of release paper fractures every globule 3.

As illustrated in Fig. 3 once the "tube" of the bent back base 1 has been formed it is lightly stroked over a garment 7 picking up detritus in the form of hairs, dust or skin, and evidence that the device is working effectively can be seen by
5 the hairs etc attached to the sticky surface. The perfume is applied to the clothing. It may be arranged that the globules 3 are not, or are not all, ruptured on removal of the sheet 4 of release paper but are, instead, ruptured on stroking or rubbing against clothing.

10 As shown in fig. 4 the sheet of release paper 4 may carry on its external surface the name of an hotel or airline or any advertisement. It is possible to have the dots 2 and the globules 3 in different colours so as to form a pattern in the layer on the base sheet 1 and this could be the name of a
15 perfume as stated in Fig. 4.

CLAIMS

1. A cleaning device comprising a paper or cardboard base, a layer formed on the base and made up of a plurality of first
5 cells and a plurality of second cells, said first cells being of adhesive material, said second cells being of perfumed material, and a release paper which covers the layer.
2. A cleaning device as claimed in claim 1 wherein the base has interlocking devices at its ends so that it may be bent to
10 form a tube with the layer external and locked in that position.
3. A cleaning device as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein first and second cells are in contrasting colours forming a pattern.
4. A cleaning device substantially as hereinbefore described
15 with reference to the accompanying drawings.

